

Compressed Spectral Array를 이용한 뇌허혈 증상에 대한 뇌보호방법 정립에 관한 임상실험*

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The Clinical Experiment to Develop the Brain Protection Protocol in Cerebral Ischemia Using Compressed Spectral Array

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Objective : The clinical experiment to establish the cerebral protection protocol for hemodynamically vulnerable patients from ischemic insult during surgery is presented.

Methods : The experiment divided in two parts, one is to analyze the effect of intravenous anesthetics and inhalation anesthetics on EEG activity in neurologically intact 81 patients. The others is to develop the stepwise cerebral protection protocol during aneurysm surgery which required temporary clipping, carotid endarterectomy and extracranial intracranial arterial bypass surgery in 61 patients. The cerebral protection protocol included the use of intraoperative compressed spectral array(CSA) monitoring, induced hypertension, thiopental induced burst suppression and moderate hypothermia.

Results : With the efforts of brain protection protocol, 59 of the 61 patients recovered without any newly developed neurological deficit from the surgery. One patient had carotid stenosis with multiple untreated aneurysms, and therefore, induced hypertension was not applied. This patient developed significant postoperative neurological deficits correlated well with the CSA changes. In one patient who has cerebral aneurysm, thiopental bolus injection was used. This patient has reduction of EEG activity during temporary clipping and developed the relatively well correlated neurologic deficit postoperatively. Among 28 carotid endarterectomy cases, three patients has definite reduction of EEG activities within 7 to 15 seconds of interval carotid artery(ICA) test clamping before endarterectomy. But, these patients recovered from surgery without any neurological deficit inspite of 28 to 35 minutes ICA clamping with the effort of thiopental induced burst suppression, induced hypertension and moderate hypothermia.

Conclusion : Cerebral protection protocol under CSA monitoring could prevent ischemic insults from circulatory disruption on vulnerable ischemic hemisphere.

KEY WORDS : Cerebral protection · Carotid endarterectomy · Aneurysm surgery · Thiopental · Hypothermia · Temporary clipping.

서 론

가

가

가

.

* 1998
(KRF - 1998 - 001 - F00547).

CSA

CSA

CT, MRI, Xenon isotope, SPECT analog electroencephalography (analog EEG), EP technology digital (EEG)

1-2

가

가 Compressed Spectral Array (CSA)

1994

CSA

2 bipolar

CSA monitoring

1998

40

가

1998

CSA

30~35mmHg

35~36

bral Protection)

(Cere-

2

가

3

, CSA

가

CSA

enflur-

1 clipping)

5

(temporary

ane

isoflurane

CSA

,

,

thiopental

bolus

500mg

CSA

가

CSA

가

(temporary clip)

1

thiopental 500mg

burst

suppression

burst suppression

thiope-

ntal

thiopental

대상 및 방법

연구대상 및 방법

(1)

5 phenylephrine

가

(2

30mmHg

thio-

)

pental 250mg

CSA

burst

suppression

thiopental

, burst sup-

pression

4~6

thiopental

1-1

26

thiopental sodium

2mg

midazolam 2~3mg

6

thiopental

induced hypertension

21

thiopental

induced hyper-

tension

(moderate hypother-

mia) cooling blanket Anova test

33~34 가

가 1

induced hypertension

3

28 5

thiopental burst sup-

pression CSA burst suppression

가

CSA 가

CSA 감시장치의 거치 및 데이터의 분석

bipolar electrode F3 - P3, F4 - P4

electrode reference electrode

CSA epoch 2 2

Total sum of power : EEG 가

0~30Hz

Alpha component : Alpha

Alpha ratio : alpha alpha

, delta theta

Percent delta : delta po-

wer

Spectral Edge Frequency(SEF) : EEG power

0Hz 95%

가

CSA off - line

event total sum of power,

alpha component, alpha ratio, % delta, SEF

(%)

, induced hypertension

10 , thiopental

2

결 과

중추신경계 질환이 없는 환자에서의 Thiopental sodium과 Midazolam에 의한 유도수면시 CSA의 변화 및 Enflurane과 Isoflurane 흡입마취제에 따른 마취 과정 중의 CSA의 변화

Thiopental sodium midazolam CSA

Thiopental sodium

beta, alpha delta 220%,

211.5% 176.8% 가 total power가 190%

가 midazolam

가 (p<0.05).

SEF thiopental sodium total power

가 가

mid-

azolam SEF (Fig. 1).

Enflurane isoflurane CSA

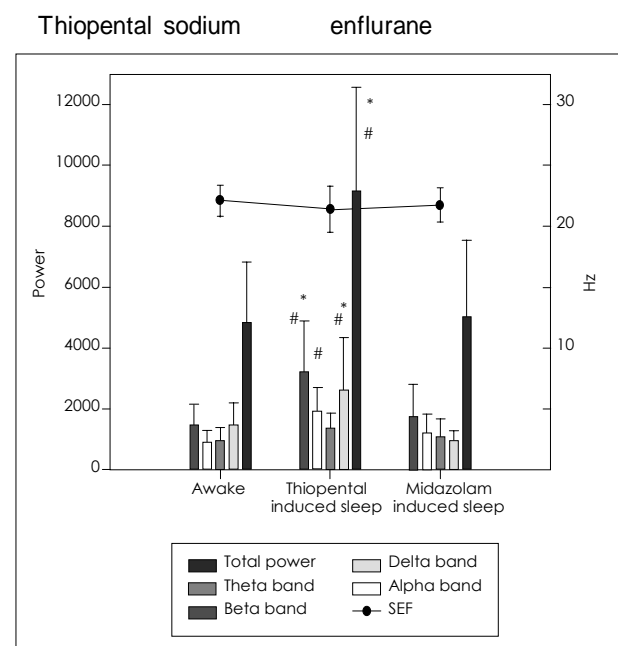


Fig. 1. Compositional changes of EEG frequency band by thiopental sodium(n=13) or midazolam(n=13) induced sleep. Error bars represent standard deviation of mean. *p<0.05 vs. midazolam induced sleep, #p<0.05 vs. Awake.

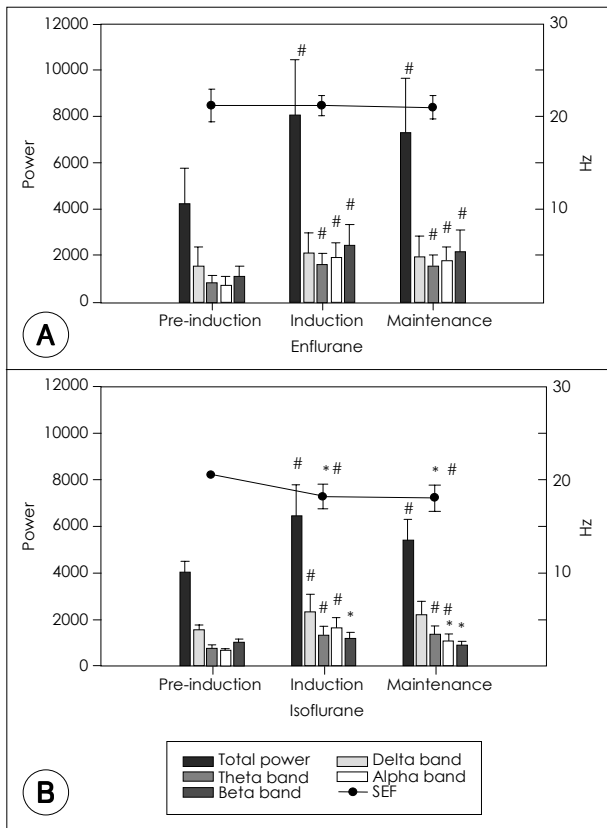


Fig. 2. Compositional changes of EEG frequency bands during anesthesia, Induction : thiopental sodium and volatile anesthetics, Maintenance : N₂O and volatile anesthetics, A. Enflurane-N₂O anesthesia, B. Isoflurane-N₂O anesthesia. Error bars represent standard deviation of mean. *p<0.05, vs Enflurane, #p<0.05 vs. Pre-induction.

beta, alpha delta band
224.6%, 252.0% 134.8% 가 total power
190.5% 가 가

enflurane
alpha band 230.0%
total power 171.9%

가 (p<0.05). thiopental sodium
isoflurane alpha, theta delta band
246.6%, 171.0% 148.0%

가 total power 160.6%

가 , isoflurane
alpha beta
246.6% 155.0% , 115.4% 83.7%

alpha delta
가 (p<0.05). Enflurane
isoflurane

beta alpha 가
SEF enflurane

가
isoflurane alpha beta 가
20.5 ± 0.5Hz 17.9 ± 1.4Hz (p<0.05)
(Fig. 2).

허혈성 뇌혈관질환의 발생가능성이 높은 환자군에서
의 뇌보호 protocol의 적용결과

Induced hypertension

Induced hypertension 27 (CSA
27) induced hypertension 10 CSA
10 total sum of
power, alpha component, alpha ratio, % delta, SEF

Thiopental burst suppression

Thiopental bolus 30 CSA burst su-
, 5 30 ppression 가 3 30
tiopental bolus 250mg
titration

- 56
burst suppression
(Fig. 3)

total sum of power thiopental 2
10 2
total sum of power 33.4 ± 1.34%(p<0.05),
Alpha component 29.97 ± 5.47%(p<0.05),
Alpha ratio 87.04 ± 9.40%(p<0.05) , %
delta 114.82 ± 8.98%(p<0.05) 가
SEF

spectrum

21
CSA (Fig. 4) 36~36.5
34~34.9 total sum of power 66.74 ±
1.64%(p<0.05), Alpha component 49.09 ± 7.31%(p<0.05), Alpha ratio 67.93 ± 5.49%(p<0.05)
, % delta 111.55 ± 6.44%(p<0.05) 가 , SEF
. 33~33.9

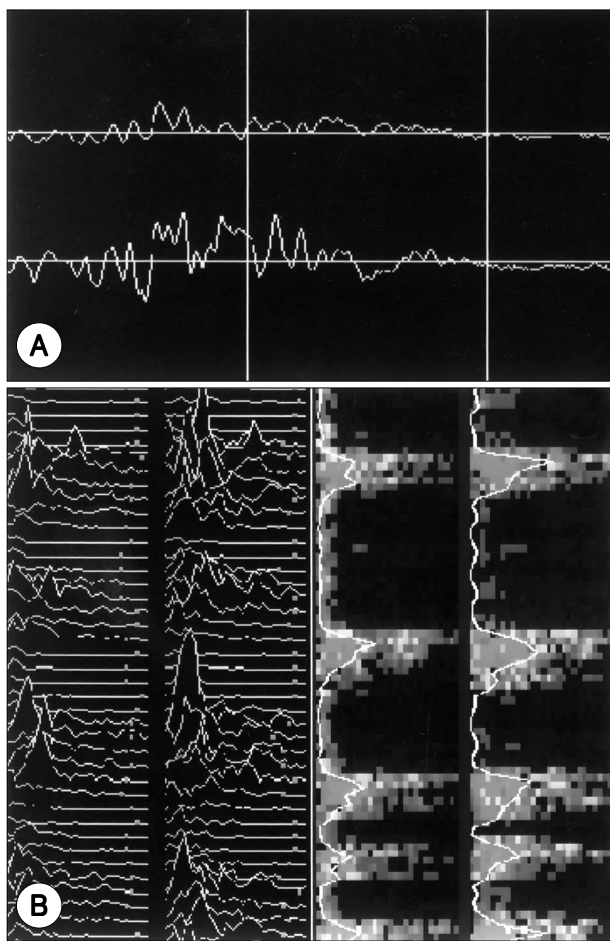


Fig. 3. A : Two channels of digitalized EEG (upper F3 - P3, lower F4 - P4). Burst and suppression of EEG activity well visualized by thiopental infusion, B : Left two columns (compressed spectral array : CSA) and right two columns (Color density Spectral Array : CDSA) represent the digitalized EEG activity of left and right hemisphere respectively, Each line of CSA represents the EEG activity of 2 seconds (one epoch) and the horizontal axis represents the frequency from 0 Hz to 30 Hz. Bursting activity repeated after the suppression (flat liner) about 8 - 12 seconds interval. Small rectangular dot on the line represents the SEF. Contiguous white line on CDSA represents the total sum of power of each epoch. Bright dots represent the highly prevalent activity during each one epoch and dark dots represent the lesser prevalent activity.

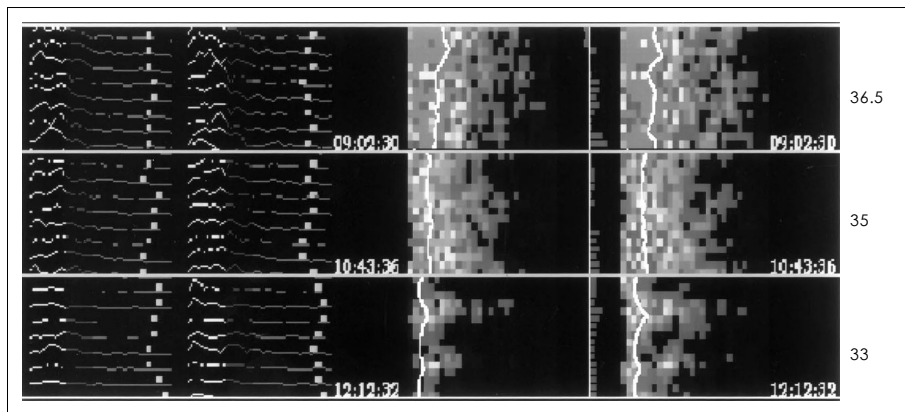


Fig. 4. Changes of compressed spectral array and color density spectral array activities according to progression of hypothermia, According to the drop of temperature, total sum of power is decreasing and lower frequency component is dominating progressively.

36~36.5 total sum of power 53.04
 $\pm 3.06\%$ ($p < 0.05$), Alpha component $39.45 \pm 5.99\%$
 ($p < 0.05$), Alpha ratio $64.59 \pm 4.67\%$ ($p < 0.05$)
 % delta $105.22 \pm 4.61\%$ ($p < 0.05$) 가
 . SEF

thiopental
 Thiopental , burst
 suppression thiopental
 1300~8000mg ($3220 \pm 2709.6\text{mg}$)
 1000~1100mg ($1016.67 \pm 40.83\text{mg}$)
 thiopental ,

CSA

56 CSA monitoring
 5
 1 ,
 induced hypertension
 1
 3 3

7 15
 가 CSA monitor

thiopental , CSA monitoring
 burst suppression
 31 3 가

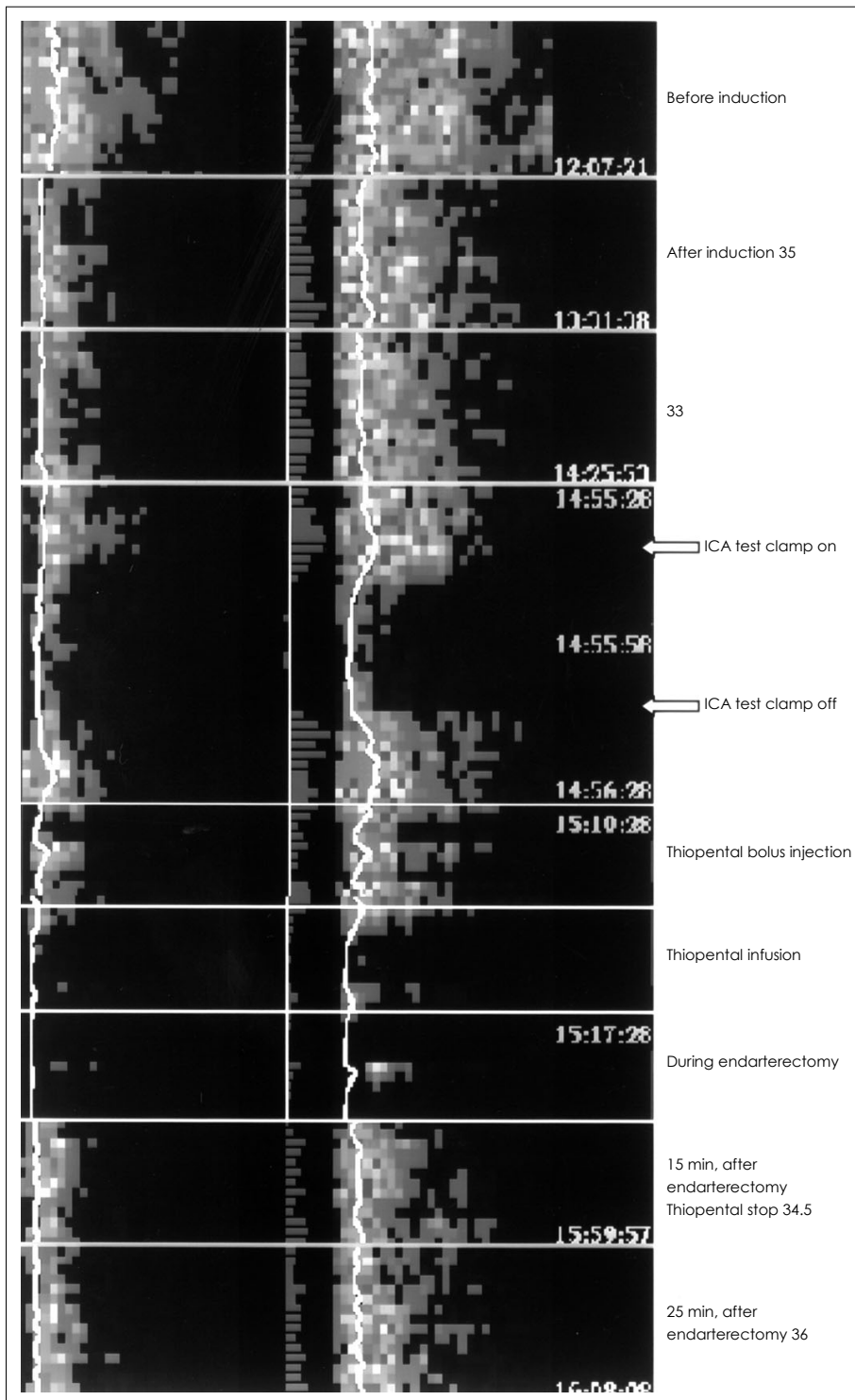


Fig. 5. Sequential montage of color density spectral array of case 1, Left column represents F3 - P3, right column represents F4 - P4. Left column has relatively lower electrical activity than right column due to carotid occlusion. According to the temperature drop, total sum of power decreased and highly prevalent frequency shift to lower frequency is visible. Note at the point of internal carotid artery test clamp on, EEG activity is almost completely demolished in a few seconds (total sum of power aligned to 0, very minimal lower frequency component were only visible). During the thiopental infusion, burst suppression is visible. After the endarterectomy, EEG activity progressively recovered with increasing temperature.

증례 1 :
CSA monitoring 54

90%

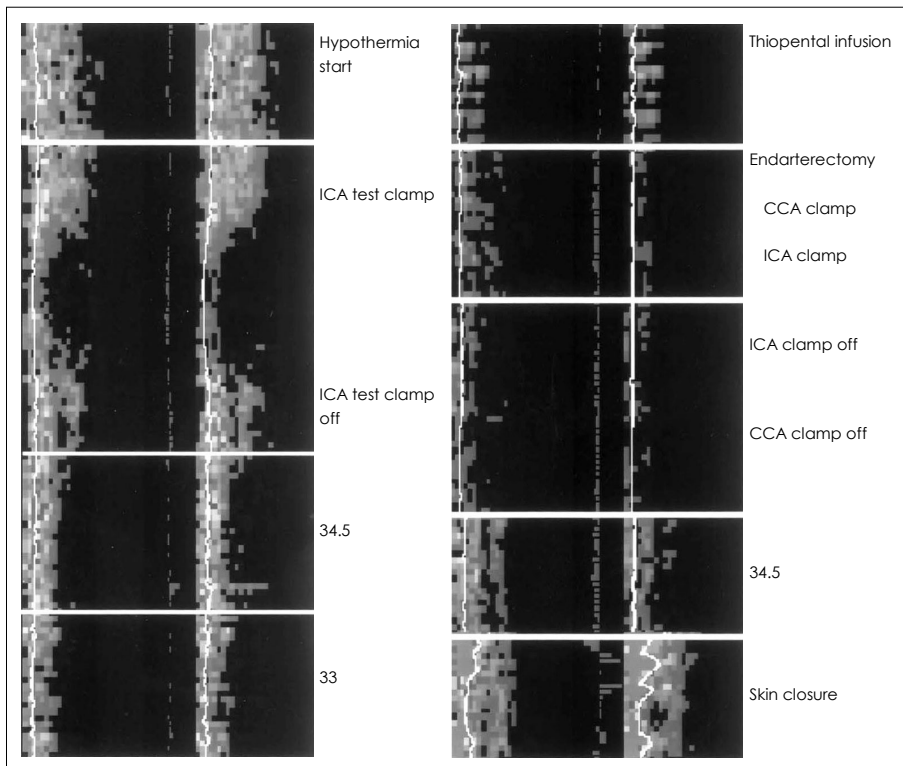


Fig. 6. Sequential montage of color density spectral array of case 2, Almost same finding with Fig. 5. Both hemisphere has relatively same effect due to contralateral carotid occlusion during the internal carotid artery test clamp.

고찰

(forceps)

7

가
가

마취제의 농도 및 투여 방법에 따른 뇌파의 변화

CSA

, induced hypert-

burst suppression

protocol

ension, thiopental
35

CSA en-

flurane isoflurane

CSA

(Fig. 5).

thiopental, midazolam
ane 가

enflurane, isoflur-

증례 2 :

62

가

가

99%

(desynchronization)

alpha

가

(synchronization)

(amplitude)

가

rtension, thiopental

, induced hypert-
burst suppression

burst suppression

(electrical silence)

29

25)

가

barbiturate

(Fig. 6).

(low voltage high freque-

CSA

ncy) 가 가 CSA 가
가 . barbiturate . CSA
burst suppression ²⁰⁾ mi- CSA
dazolam beta 4) .
가 CSA 뇌보호 protocol의 개발
thiopental midazolam 가
thiopental beta, alpha 가
delta 가 SEF 2
가 midazolam , , , 가
beta 가 가 (retraction)
alpha , 가 ,
isoflurane desflurane 가 가
burst suppression silence가 ²¹⁾
halothane (toxic level) silence가
, enflurane (spike and wave)
가 ²²⁾
30Hz 가
proconvul-
sant epileptic spike
¹⁷⁾ 가 thiopental enflurane 가
isoflurane CSA ¹⁰⁾
rane thiopental enflurane enflu- 가
가 가
, isoflurane 가 enflurane isoflu- analog
rane beta alpha analog 가
가 SEF 가 가 analog
isoflurane 20.5Hz 17.9Hz digital
enflurane 가 (Fig. 2). , barbiturate burst supp-
CSA resion , 가 digital

barbiturate 1,7,23)		rst suppresson			
	Thiopental,	monitoring			
Etomidate, Propopol		burst suppression			
	가		30	1	
Thiopental					
	free radical scavenger				, CSA
	stress 11)	monitoring	thiopental		
		burst suppression			
		thiopental infusion			
		thiopental	bolus		
	Drummond	thiopental	5		burst su-
tal etomidate, isoflurane	thiopental	ppression	thiopental	3	30
가	6). Warner				
	sodium pentobarbital	thiopental	bolus		burst
	pentobarbital	suppression	2	30	
		15			
	pentobarbital				
24).	Zhu	thiopental	가		
	glutamate		가		
	27).		가		
Thiopental	가	thiopental			
	가	thiopental			burst suppression
					22
		58			
7,9,18)	thiopental			가	
					burst
가		suppression			
burst suppression	thiopental		Thiopental	burst suppression	
2mg/kg	25mg/kg	30%	(CMRO ₂)		
			가	33.45%	
가	Thiopental		가		
burst suppression	burst suppression	Propofol	thiopental		
가	9,14,18)			thiopental	
suppression					
가	24).	thiope-		가	
ntal 500mg	1	burst suppre-	thiopental	thiopental	
ssion					
	3	5	가		
		bu-	nour	2	
					Ride- propo-

fol 가 burst suppression
halothane 0.5MAC
가
propofol
16). Young 2
propofol isoflurane 15 10%
가 burst suppression
propofol (circulatory arrest time)
26
3,19).
26). Zhu in vitro pro-
pofol thiopental glutamate
27) Pittman
1 15 propofol
15).
pentobarbital monofilament nylon
cal)
(moderate hypothermia) (global), (fo-
가
excit-
glycine
12).
atory aminoacid, glutamate, aspartate
가
13).
10%
1
(unpublished
가 propopol
가
thiopental induced hypertension,
protocol
가 가
hypertensive therapy
2,8).
(in-
duced hypertension) 가
,
,
hypertensive therapy 가
normovolemic, normotension 가
30mmHg
dopamine
가가
가 phenylephrine
가
10 10
CSA
가
(Deep hypothermic circulatory arr-
portocol

th-
iopental 500mg bolus injection 250mg
burst suppression burst suppression
ssion thiopental
protocol

1)

2) cooling blanket

3)

(arthermona)

30 2

CSA

4)

가 , phe-

nylephrine infusion pump

5

30mmHg

15

input output

5)

33

6) thiopental

3 500mg

CSA burst suppression

burst suppression 4~6

infusion pump thiopental

phenylephrine 가

7)

가 burst

suppression

, CSA

가

• : 2002 1 18

• : 2002 6 7

• :

120 - 752

134

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